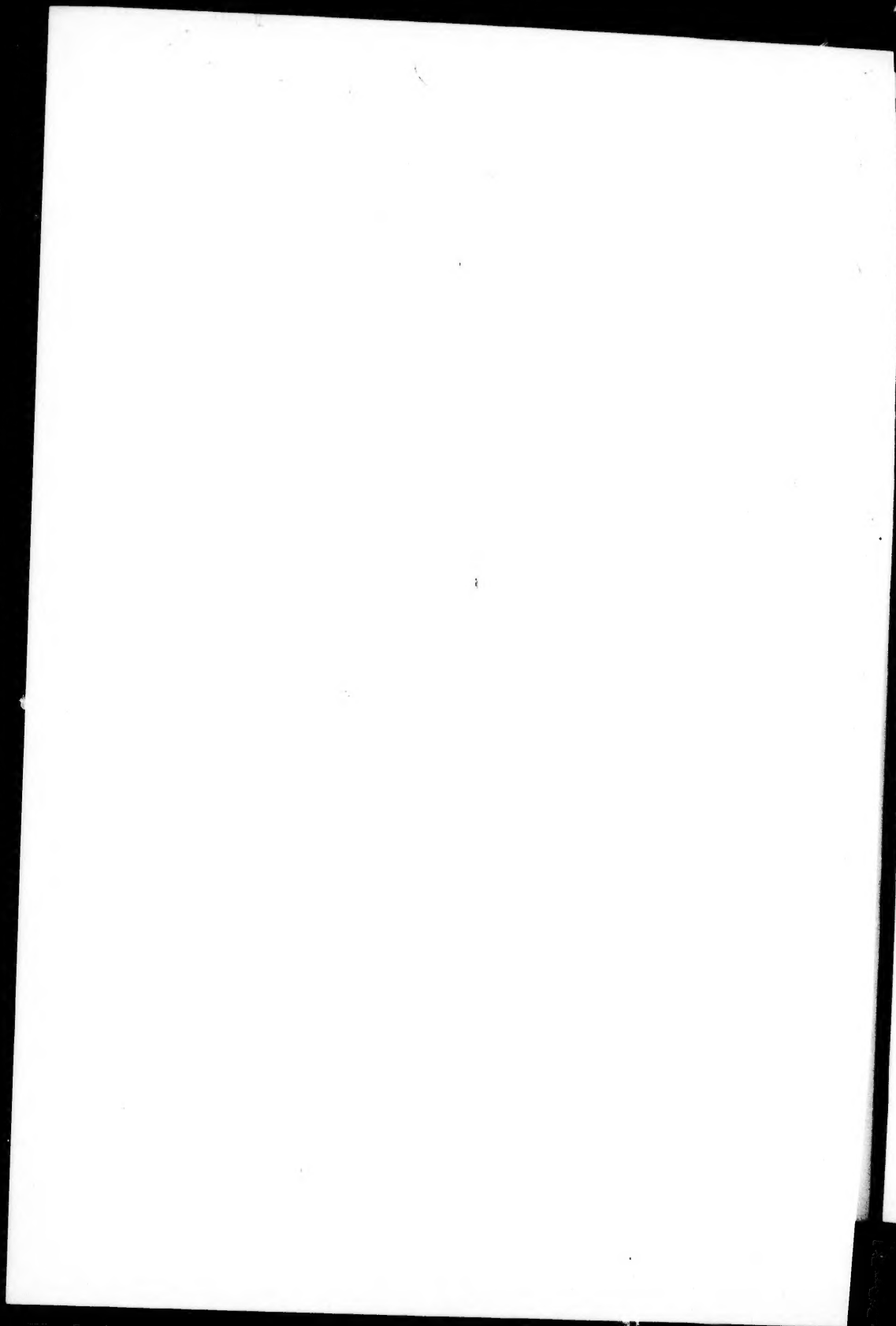




A NEW GUIDE
— TO —
MONTREAL

CONTAINING

*A New Map of Montreal, Description of Places of Interest, Cab
Tariff, Postage Rates, U.S. Customs, Baggage Inspection
Regulations, Omnibus Time Table,
Business Cards of Representative Business Houses.*

Compiled and Collected from the most authentic sources by

N. MURRAY.

Montreal
EUSÈBE SENÉCAL & FILS, PRINTERS
20 ST. VINCENT STREET

1887

A NEW GUIDE

MONTREAL

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada
in the year 1887, by N. MURRAY, in the Office
of the Minister of Agriculture.

N. MURRAY.

Printed and Published by J. B. LEBLANC, 110, RUE DU PARLAMENT, MONTREAL.

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THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is built on an island, of the same name, formed by the River Ottawa, debouching into the River St. Lawrence, at its western and eastern extremities, the former near St. Anns, the latter at Bout de l'Isle. The island is of a triangular shape, and is about 30 miles long and 10 broad. Montreal is situated in Latitude $45^{\circ} 31'$ North and Longitude $78^{\circ} 35'$ West. It has now over 200 miles of streets and lanes.

Montreal was founded on the 8th of May 1642 by Maisonneuve, and called by the name of Villa Maria de Montréal; the first clearing being made on the spot where the New Custom House now stands. The City proper is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 2 broad. Montreal is 315 miles nearer to Liverpool than the city of New York, and one third of the whole distance, by way of the St. Lawrence, is in comparatively smooth water. The distance from Montreal to Chicago by the St. Lawrence System is 158 miles less than the distance from New York to the same City. British troops were stationed in Montreal till 1870. The station of the Canadian Pacific Railway now stands upon the site of the Barracks. Montreal surrendered to the English on the 8th of September, 1760. It was taken by the Americans on the 12th of November 1775 and retaken by the British on the 15th of June 1776. On the 25th of April 1849 the self Styled Loyalists of Montreal assaulted the Governor General, Lord Elgin; entered the Parliament House, (erected, where the St. Ann's Market now stands,) drove out the members and set fire to the building. For this reason the seat of parliament was removed from the city.

The population of the City of Montreal is about 150,000, and the population of the whole island is about 200,000. Over one half of the population are of French and one fifth of Irish origin, and as to religion about two thirds are Roman Catholics. The general good feeling existing between parties of different shades of opinion render Montreal less subject to party disturbances than other cities of the same population. This rule, of course, like every other rule had one or two exceptions; but the following two instances show that the above rule has been very well followed. In the old times, just after

the Conquest, the Protestants used one of the Roman churches after the morning mass. For 20 years after 1766 the Church of England people occupied the Church of the Recollects every Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterians used the same church before 1792, and when the congregation moved to their first church in St. Gabriel St. they presented to the priests of the Recollect Church a gift of candles for the high altar, and of wine for the Mass, as a token of good will, and thanks for the gratuitous use of the church.

The Bonsecours Church was very nigh being swept away, a few years ago, to make room for a railway Station, but some Protestants, actuated by a love of the picturesque, and out of regard for the memory of the good sister by whom it was founded, made such a noise about it that the Bishop interfered to prevent the sale.

Louis Joseph Papineau who with Wm Lyon McKenzie took the lead in the troubles of 1837-8, had his headquarters in Montreal.

On the 9th of June 1853 Father Gavazzi, a celebrated lecturer, formerly a famous Roman Catholic Priest, lectured against the Church of Rome in Zion Congregational Church and a riot ensued in which about 40 persons were either killed or wounded.

The Bank of Montreal, the first Bank in Canada, was opened in Montreal in 1817.

The second Steamer built on the continent of America, was built at Montreal. She was built by Mr. John Molson, and was called the Accommodation. She made her first voyage in 36 hours between Montreal and Quebec on the 3rd and 4th November 1809.

From 1685 to 1801 Montreal was surrounded by a wall, extending along the site of Fortification Lane from Victoria Square to Dalhousie Square at the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot. From Victoria Square the walls extended down to the river about the site of McGill St. The city then was of a triangular shape, the small angle pointing towards the east. At present the city is of a triangular shape but the small angle points towards the west. It seems to have been turned end for end.

Montreal is less subject to epidemics than many other cities of the same size, although the Small Pox got a hold of it in 1885, on account of the vast majority of the French Canadians being prejudiced against vaccination. The number of deaths were 3,164; of these 2,887 were French Canadians, 181 other Catholics and 96 Protestants.

The ancient village of Hochelaga, described by Jacques-Cartier, in his first visit to Montreal, was situated near the site of the present English Cathedral. That part of Montreal now known as Hochelaga is at least 2 miles from the site of the "Old Original."

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Mount Royal, so called by Jacques-Cartier, on his first visit to Canada, in 1535, in honour of the King of France, rises over 700 feet above the level of the River St. Lawrence. The Mountain Park covers 430 acres of ground. A fine view of the city and surrounding country may be got from the summit. Looking Southward across the river the first mountain to the left is Montarville; seven pretty lakes are concealed in the recesses of this Mountain. Next is Belœil Mountain (or St. Hilaire) with the ruins of a chapel on the summit.

A depression in the midst of this mountain is occupied by a lake of singular clearness and depth.

Next is Rougemont, almost concealing the Yamaska Mountain behind it; and to the right the conical shape of Mount Johnson or Monoir Sharply breaks the level surface. In the far distance are to be seen the Green Mountains of Vermont to the left and the Adirondacks in New York to the right.

The Cemeteries may be mentioned in connection with Mount Royal Park, of which they form a part. The first Catholic Cemetery was situated at Place d'Armes and the Protestant Cemetery was located where St. James and St. Peter St. meet. As the city extended the Roman Catholic Cemetery was removed to Dominion Square and the Protestant Cemetery was removed to Dorchester St. near Papi-neau Road; and finally they were both removed to their present location. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery the ascent to Mount Calvary by the 14 Stations of the Cross appeals to the devotion of Roman Catholics, and interests Protestants as being a feature not met with in the Cemeteries usually visited.

HOTELS.

The Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, is at present the largest and grandest hotel in the city. The rates exceed all the other hotels in Montreal but it secures the lion's share, sometimes, of the wealthiest portion of the travelling community.

The St. Lawrence Hall is the oldest established first class hotel, at present existing in Montreal. It is mentioned in all the existing old guides to Montreal. It is in the heart of the business centre of the city adjoining the General Post Office. It has for many years been the leading hotel in Montreal and is so favourably known among the travelling public, that it ceased of late years to employ a runner.

The Richelieu Hotel, on St. Vincent St., and extending to Jacques Cartier Square, is a very large hotel, conducted on the American and European plan. It is near the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot and the Quebec boats.

The Balmoral Hotel opened in 1886, is a first-class hotel, with all modern conveniences, at moderate rates. It has a significant name; Windsor being the English and Balmoral the Scotch residence of Queen Victoria.

The other principal hotels, in Montreal, are, the Albion Hotel on McGill St., the American House near the Balmoral Hotel on Notre-Dame St., the Canada Hotel, St. Gabriel St., the Jacques Cartier Hotel, Jacques-Cartier Sq., and the New-York House on Lagachetière St., and the St. James Hotel opposite the Grand Trunk Depot.

CHURCHES.

After the stranger has fixed on a hotel to stop in the first point of attraction in Montreal is the churches. Montreal is noted for the number of churches it contains, as well as for the number of its charitable institutions. There are at present 77 churches in Montreal, or one church for every 2000 people. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic, 16 Presbyterian, 14 Episcopal, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 12 Methodist, 3 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 1 Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church, 1 Advent Christian Church, 1 United Free Church, 1 Lutheran or German Protestant Church, 1 Unitarian, and 3 Jewish Synagogues. There are 5 Protestant Churches in which the services are conducted in the French language.

St. Peter's Cathedral, now in course of construction in Dominion Square, demands first attention. It is being built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome of which generally speaking it is about half the dimensions. The foundation of it was laid in 1868. The dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome are length 615 feet, breadth 286 feet and height 435 feet to the top of the dome.

The following are the dimensions of St. Peter's of Montreal, copied from the figures on the plan of the Cathedral, very kindly given for that purpose to the compiler of this little book, by gentlemen in actual charge of the construction. The exact height to the top of the cross is 258 ft., that is 240 ft. to the top of the dome and the cross being 18 ft. high makes the entire height 258 ft. The breadth of the cross is 12 feet. It weighs 1500 lbs. The stone work is 132 ft. high in the dome. Above this is 108 ft. of wood work with the cross, 18 ft. high fixed on the top. The extreme length of the building is 333 ft. exterior and 295 interior. The greatest breadth is 222 ft. exterior and 216 ft. interior. The general breadth is 150 ft. The general thickness of the wall is between 3 and 4 ft.. The foundation wall is 8 ft. thick and 8 ft. deep below the surface. The circumference of the outside of the dome is 240 ft. The view of the city from the dome excels by far every other view in the city.

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The Parish Church of Notre-Dame, erroneously called the French Cathedral, stands upon Place d'Armes Notre-Dame St. Place d'Armes is the coldest spot in Montreal at all season of the year. It is built after the model of Notre-Dame (Our Lady) in Paris. It holds 10,000 people comfortably, and when crowded, as it often is, it has been known to hold 15,000 people. The length of the church is 255 ft., and the breadth is 134 ft. The two principal towers are 227 feet high. The Bourdon Bell, the largest in America, weighs 24,780 lbs., and cost \$25,000. It is 8 ft., 7 inches in diameter, and 6 ft., 9 inches high. It is one foot thick. The clapper weighs 860 lbs. Besides this enormous bell there are other ten bells which when wrang as on great occasions make very agreeable chimes. It requires 18 men to wring them all at once. It is stated that the entire church cost over \$6,000,000. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in America, except the Cathedral of Mexico.

The Church of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, built in 1874, for the purpose of illustrating the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, is the most beautiful church in the city. The adoration of the Virgin under this name dates from the 11th Feb. 1858, when it is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to a young Shepherdess 14 years of age, named Bernadette Soubirous, at the Grotte of Massabielle on the banks of the River Gave near the town of Lourdes, (Loord) in the Diocese of Tarbes, on the Upper Pyrenees, in the South-West of France, 530 miles from Paris. It is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to this girl 18 times and told her that "She was the Immaculate Conception," and sent a message by her to the clergy to tell them to build a chapel for her on that rock. It is also further stated that she revealed a secret to her which she told her not to make known. It is also further stated that water with healing qualities gushed out of the rock at that time, and continued to flow ever since. In the basement of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes at Montreal is a facsimile of the Grotte at Lourdes, which strangers interested in such things should not fail to visit. Lourdes at present is a well known place of pilgrimage.

The Church of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours (Our Lady of Good Help) is the oldest church in the city being erected in 1771.

Of the other Roman Catholic churches the most interesting to tourists and others are, - the Jesuits' Church on Bleury St., St. Patrick's Church, on St. Alexander St., Notre-Dame de Nazareth, and the church of St. James.

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Parish Church of Notre-Dame.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal) on St. Catherine St., is said to be the finest specimen of gothic architecture in North America. St. George's Church, and the Church of St. James the Apostle are the next in importance of the Episcopal Churches in point of architecture.

Of the Presbyterian Churches, Crescent St. Church, St. Paul's Church, and the American Presbyterian Church receive the most attention for architecture. St. Gabriel St. Presbyterian Church is the oldest existing protestant church in Canada. It was erected in 1792.

Stanley St. Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Northwest corner of the Windsor Hotel is a very plain church. Like the Highland Scotch Churches there is no instrumental music at Divine Service, and the singing consist mostly of Psalms. There are Gaelic Services there during the winter season. Parties coming to Montreal from Celtic settlements would do well to identify themselves with the congregation.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the oldest institution of the kind on this continent. Corner of Craig and Victoria Square :— Reading Room and Library, open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young men whether resident in the city or strangers are welcome. A young man coming to Montreal looking for employment would do well to call. Daily prayer meeting from 12.15 to 1 p.m. Prof. Fanwicks Bible Class, Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9 p. m. Young Men's prayer meeting : Saturday, from 8 to 9 p. m. Sunday services.—Men's Bible Class, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 3 to 4 p m. Men's Evangelistic service, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

The Sailor's Institute on Commissionners St., is a kindred institution. There is also the Young Women's Christian Association. Rooms, 101 Metcaf St. A very useful Institution.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Victoria Bridge, the longest bridge in the world, at the time of its erection was considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. It is made of 25 tubes, supported by 24 piers and the two end abutments. The lower side of the centre tube is 60 feet above the summer level of the River St. Lawrence. It was erected in 1859 by James Kodges, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross.

It was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. The height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 108 feet. The greatest depth of water during the summer season is about



*The Building of the Young Men's Christian Association
(the oldest on the Continent of America established 1851),
and the Auxiliary Bible Society, Victoria Square, Montreal.*

22 feet, but in the spring the water sometimes rises over 20 feet above the summer level of the river. In the spring of 1886 the water rose 25 feet above the average summer level. The centre has an elevation of about 20 feet above the ends. The current at the bridge runs at the rate of 7 miles an hour. The Bridge cost over \$6,000,000. It belongs to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Trains generally take from 4½ to 5 minutes to cross the bridge. It took five and one half years to build it.

River St. Lawrence ;—Jacques-Cartier sailed for the first time on the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 10th of August 1535 and that being St. Lawrence Day he named that body of water in honour of the Saint, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence has been known by that name ever since.

The river is 2,200 miles long. It is the fourteenth longest river in the world and the fifth longest river in America.

The Lachine Canal is 8¾ miles long, and over comes a total rise of 45 feet. It has five locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can pass through it. The width of the canal varies from 163 to 208 feet. The first ground was broken at Lachine on the 17th of July 1821.

Water Works. The water of the city is taken from the River St. Lawrence about a mile above Lachine Rapids at a point 37 feet above the summer level of the harbour of Montreal. One branch of the aqueduct starts at that point, and another branch starts from a point, a little over half a mile above. Both unite and form a canal about 5 miles long to the Wheel House at the West end of the city. From the Wheel House the water is pumped to the large reservoir, on the side of the mountain, a distance of about three miles. The large reservoir, dug out of the solid rock, is 200 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is 810 feet long by 377 feet wide and 24 feet deep. It has a capacity of 36½ millions of gallons. From the large reservoir the water that supplies the city above Sherbrooke St. is pumped to a smaller reservoir 70 yds farther up on the side of the mountain. The Water Works of the city cost \$6,000,000.

The Lachine Rapids is about 7 miles above Montreal and about 2 miles below the town of Lachine. The Rapids extend about half a mile in length between Heron Island on the North and the Devil's Island on the South. During the summer season trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 7.55 a. m. and 5 p. m. to connect with the boats shooting the Rapids in the morning and evening. The round trip may be made in about 2 hours. Opposite Lachine is the Indian Village of Caughnawaga, where a remnant of the Mohawk tribe of Iroquois are settled upon a reserve. These Indians are famous for their

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skill in boating so that when the British Government in 1884 sent a Boat Expedition up the Cataracts of the Nile, for the relief of Khar-toum a gang of 50 Caughnawagas were sent to lead the expedition and how satisfactory they performed their task is known to all who took an interest in the history of these times.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Besides Mount Royal Park already mentioned, the principal Parks and Squares are :—

St. Helen's Island, now used as a public park is the most popular place for picnics in the city. The Island is named after Hélène Boullé, Champlain's wife, the first European lady that came to Canada. It was used for many years by the British Government as a depot for military stores and a station for troops. The fort and barracks still remain.

Viger Square or as it is popularly called Viger Gardens in St. Denis St.

The Champ-de-Mars, upon Craig St., is a fine exercise ground for troops.

Jacques-Cartier Square, near the City Hall and Court House, has a fine outlook upon the river. This Square is ornamented by two Russian guns, trophies from Sebastopol, and presented to the city by the Imperial Government. A column surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson is placed at the head of the Square. It was erected in 1808 by the merchants of Montreal shortly after the death of the Admiral at Trafalgar.

Victoria Square, at the junction of St. James and McGill St. is on the site of the old hay market. The name was changed in 1860 in honour of the Queen on the occasion of the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Upon it is a colossal Statue of the Queen in bronze by Marshal Wood, an English artist.

Dominion Square, is the finest Square in the City as to site. Till late years it was known as the Catholic Cemetery. The Windsor Hotel, St. Peter's Cathedral, and several other churches gives it importance architecturally.

Place d'Armes, the site of the first Roman Catholic Cemetery in Montreal, is opposite Notre-Dame Church, it is surrounded on all sides by important buildings. This is said to be the coolest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The principal public buildings are :— the Court-House, Bonsecours Market, (should be visit on a Tuesday or Friday), the Custom House, the Examining Warehouse, the new City-Hall, the Harbour Commissioner's Building, Inland Revenue Office, the offices of Board of the Arts and Agriculture, and the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, Mile End.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Montreal is as remarkable for the number and variety of its philanthropic institutions as it is for the number of its churches. Every national society has its "home" for those of its own nationality. The St. George's Society for English, St. Andrew's for Scotch, St. Patrick's for Catholic Irish, the Irish Benevolent Society for Protestant Irish, the German Society for Germans and St. John the Baptist's for French-Canadians. The Social organization of Montreal is so composite, that in order to work well, many institutions require to be triplicate at best. Race and language divide the French from the English and Irish and religion divides the English from the French and Irish; and the Irish are subdivided by religion, so that they require two separate national benevolent societies.

The following are the principal institutions :—Montreal General-Hospital founded in 1822. The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. The Mackay Institute for Protestant deaf mutes. The Montreal Dispensary. The Ladies Benevolent Institution, Protestant Infant's Home. Protestant Orphan Asylum. The Hervey Institution. Women's Protective Immigration Society. The University Maternity Hospital. The Western Hospital.

Grey Nunnery, corner of Guy and Dorchester St. This is not a convent as some erroneously suppose, it is simply a general hospital under the management of the Grey Nuns. The name "Grey Nuns" was first given them in derision. The malicious reports circulated against the ladies, especially that of their "furnishing the Indians with alcohol and making too free a use of it themselves, gave rise to the epithet "Sœurs Grises," (Grey Nuns), the word grise (grey) bearing a double meaning in French viz : a grey colour, or tipsy. The peculiar dress worn by the sisterhood of that order was adopted by them for the first time in Aug. 1755, seventeen years after the foundation of the order. The order was founded in 1738 the first list of members being Mme. d'Youville with three pious companions and four or five infirm poor. In the year 1747 the management of the old General Hospital of Ville-Marie founded in 1694 was given to the sisters

of this order. During the year of the Ship-Fever in 1847-8, these sisters took a leading part in their attendance on suffering humanity at that time. This institution has about 800 inmates between nuns and patients. Although visitors are always welcome, 12 o'clock noon is the time that is best for visitors to call as special preparations for the reception of visitors are made then.

On a little spot of ground, (neatly fenced in) at Point St. Charles near the end of the Victoria Bridge is an enormous stone called the Immigrant's Memorial Stone, taken from the bed of the River St. Lawrence and erected on a column of stone work by the working men employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, bearing the following inscription:— "To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants who died of Ship-Fever A. D. 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workman of Messrs. Peto Brassey & Betes employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A. D. 1859.

The Hotel-Dieu Hospital is the oldest institution of the kind in Montreal being founded in 1644, two years after the foundation of the city. It is under the management of the Black Nuns. It contains an hospital, a convent and a church. 80 of the sisters are cloistered and do not go outside of the buildings and grounds.

The Notre-Dame Hospital, the management is decidedly Roman Catholic, but it is open for the relief of the sick and suffering of all creeds; and the patients have the privilege of sending for a clergyman of the denomination they belong to.

The sisters of the order of Asile de la Providence has eight institutions under their charge at Montreal. They have also charge of the Insane Asylum at Longue-Pointe.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 199 St. James Street.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The School Laws for Montreal are in some respects peculiar. An assessment of one fifth of one per cent is levied annually upon all the real estate in the city, collected by the City Treasurer with the other taxes, and handed over to the two city boards of Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners. The tax on the property of Protestants goes to the Protestant Board and that on the property of Catholics to the Catholic Board.

McGill University was founded by James McGill, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in 1813, leaving \$150,000 for the foundation of a College to be called by his name. It is protestant in its general character but undenominational, all the leading Protestant denominations having like privileges in it. It has over 500 students

and 40 professors. It has four faculties of Arts, Applied Science, Medicine and Law. Being non denominational it has no Theological Faculty, but it offers advantageous terms of affiliation to other Theological Colleges. It is affiliated with the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational and Anglican Diocesan Theological Colleges at Montreal. It has also two affiliated colleges in ; Arts-Morrin College, Quebec, and St.-Francis College, Richmond. It is also affiliated with the McGill Normal School.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal is entirely devoted to the training of missionaries and ministres speaking English, French and Gaelic in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada

The Montreal College and Grand Seminary or the Seminary of St. Sulpice on Sherbrooke St. West, has a large number of students and professors. There are two courses of study, one for the church and the other for a business course.

Laval University.—What the McGill University is to the English and Protestants of the province, the University of Laval is to the French Catholics. The chief seat of this institution is at Quebec.

The establishment of Laval University at Montreal, profoundly agitated the French community and the matter does not seem to have been finally settled as yet.

St. Mary's College otherwise called the Jesuit's College, on Bleury St., is under the management of the Jesuit Fathers.

Villa Maria Convent is the Mother House of the order of Grey Nuns. It has accommodation for 1000 Nuns. The Nuns of this order make an annual retreat here from all parts of the country. The building is better known to some under the name of Monklands. It was at one time the residence of the Governor General of Canada. A fine view of this building is got sailing down the River on a clear day.

The sisters of this order at present number about 800 professed sisters, 90 novices, 50 postulants and about 20,000 pupils.

The nuns of the order of the Sacred Heart have three establishments in Montreal. The Home of the order is at Amiens (France).

The Hochelaga Convent is the mother house of the sisters of the order of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Veterinary College Montreal possesses a very important School of Veterinary Science, under the care of Principal McEachran. Students from a great distance come to attend this College. It has six professors besides the principal.

Board of Arts Shools—These are free evening classes for drawing. The Montreal Shool has over 300 pupils.

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SCIENCE, LITTERATURE AND ARTS.

Libraries. The principal libraries in Montreal are : The McGill College Library of 25,000 vols. The Advocates Library in the Court House 15,000 vols. Presbyterian College Library 10,000 vols.

The Mechanics Institute has a very large leading library. There is a free public library in the Fraser Institute, Dorchester St. The Y. M. C. A. has a very good library.

THE FINE ARTS.

Music.—There are several musical societies in the city, but only two, the Mendelssohn Choir and Philharmonic Society are regularly organized.

The Art Association.—This institution owes its existence to the late Bishop Fulford and the late Benaiah Gibb. The Art Gallery is at the corner of St. Catherine St. and Phillips Square.

The Natural History Society.—The Museum of this Society is on University St. near the English Cathedral. It is well worth a visit. Among the interesting articles to be seen there is the first breech loading gun ever invented. It was sent out to this country by the French Government. It was used by the French in one of their expeditions against the Indians of Lake Oka. The Indians attacked the canoe in which the cannon was placed and upset it. The cannon lay for a while in the bottom of the lake and one part of it was lost there and never found. The finest specimens of mummies to be seen in any museum may be seen there, some of them 3,500 years old without a hair of the head removed. It contains several valuable relics relating to Canadian history, and several articles of general interest too numerous to be mentioned, such as the Scarf of Mary queen of Scots. Egyptian sun dried brick manufactured it is supposed at the time the children of Israel were in bondage there. The best collection extant of Canadian birds is to be seen there.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lacrosse.—This is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans. The two principal clubs are the Shamrock and Montreal Clubs. Matches are frequently played on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of these two clubs.

Tobogganing.—This is the most popular of the winter sports of

Montreal; although like most other amusements it is not without its dangers.

Hunting.—Montreal can boast of the best conducted hunting establishment on this continent.

Skating.—The Victoria Skating Rink is the largest and best Skating Rink in Europe or America. Besides this Skating Rink there are several others of less importance.

Gymnasium.—The gymnasium of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M. A. A. A.) is a very good and useful institution.

The following kinds of amusements are also well represented in Montreal.—Cricket, Base Ball, Foot Ball, Curling Chess. Boating, Bicycling, Golf, Racket, Lawn Tennis. (Racing.—Blue Bonnets about 5 miles west of Montreal and Lepine Park about 3 miles east of Montreal are the principal places for this amusement where vast crowds of people gather on a racing day.)

Militia.—Volunteering is a favourite occupation of the young men of the city. There are six regiments of infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one company of engineers, and one battery of horse artillery raised in the city.

A Guide to Montreal would be incomplete without directing tourists to where they might get the best collection of views of places of interest. Tourists could not spend an hour in a more pleasant way than by going through J. G. Park's Large Photographic Studio, 197 St. James St. There you will not only find a large collection of views of places of interest in Montreal, but views of various other places of interest in the world. His stock of stereoscopic views is very extensive; the largest and best without exception in the city. He has 21 first class prizes.

News Papers and Periodicals.

The Newspapers and periodicals of Montreal in English and French are about 50 in number. There are 6 French and 5 English daily newspapers. There are 10 French and 8 English weekly newspapers. There are 8 French and 11 English monthly periodicals and 2 English quarterly periodicals.

The Herald and Gazette are the English morning papers. The Herald is the liberal advocate and gives no uncertain sound on all the important questions of the day. It has sacrificed on several occasions a large amount of private patronage for advocating the public rights. The Gazette is the oldest existing paper in the Dominion being established in 1778. It was originally written in French, afterwards half French half English and finally it was wholly issued in

English. In my first description of Montreal I mentioned that the Gazette was the Conservative paper but as that did not seem to satisfy some of those in connection with it, I will allow them to describe their own platform this time.

The Quebec Gazette published in 1764 was the first paper printed in Canada.

The Star is the most neutral paper in Montreal.

The Witness is decidedly evangelical and temperate in its tendencies; and is patronized mostly by that class of people. It does not publish any advertisements in connection with theatres or the liquor traffic. The Roman Catholic laity has been warned by the clergy not to countenance it.

The *True* Witness and Post is the Irish Catholic Organ.

The weekly edition of the last three mentioned papers are as well known in Upper-Canada as either the "Globe" or "Mail"

The Share-Holder published in Montreal is a very valuable paper to business men.

Montreal has 21 Masonic, 12 Orange, 9 Odd Fellows, 7 Foresters' and 6 Good Templar Lodges. Montreal has 15 banks, 24 Fire and 15 Life Insurance Offices and most of these are Head Offices.

The following are the Authorities consulted in compiling this book:—

Hand Book of the Dominion (Dawson's.) Montreal Past and Present (George Bishop & Co.) All Round Route (Canada News Co.) A. B. C. Railway Guide and Starks Almanac, Thos. Robinson. "Reminiscences of my Visit to the Grey Nunnery", for sale there. History of Notre-Dame de Lourdes for sale by the Sisters at Notre-Dame de Lourdes Historical sketches of Notre-Dame of Montreal for sale at the Church. Our Caughnawagas, in Egypt, W. Drysdale & Co. History of the Montreal prison, J. D. Bortwick. The Montreal Herald. Mr. Vally's Pocket Cyclopædia. Hayden's Dictionary of dates. Montreal Directory 1886.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A ride of 5 miles may be got on the Street Cars for 5 cents, and cars may be changed, when necessary without extra charge.

A drive of over 6 miles, from the Post Office to Mount Royal Park and back, may be got for 25 cents. There are two observatories on Mount Royal.

Generally speaking, the principal streets of the city run from east to west, almost paralld to the River St. Lawrence.

The east end is the French and the west is the English quarter.

The following are the principal towns and villages in the vicinity of Montreal: — Coteau St. Louis east of Mount Royal, pop. 2,000; Coteau St. Pierre, pop. 200; Côte-des-Neiges, 3 miles from Montreal, pop. 1,200; Côte St. Antoine, 2 miles from Montreal, pop. 1,000; Monklands, at one time the residence of the Governor General, now Villa Maria Convent, is located here; Côte St. Paul, 3 miles west from P. O., pop. 1,650; Cote St. Luc, pop. 300; Côte Visitation, pop. 300; Lachine, 9 miles from Montreal, pop. 3,500; Laprairie, a village on the south shore or River St. Lawrence, between Lachine Rapids and Victoria Bridge, pop. 2,200. The first railway in British North America was run from here to St. John in 1836, the cars were pulled by horses.

A trip to Laprairie on a fine day is very pleasant. The Montreal Hotel is the best to put up at.

Longueuil, 3 miles from Montreal, pop. 3,500;

Longue Pointe, 6 miles east of Montreal, pop. 450; some years the ice is so strong on the River St. Lawrence that the railway track is laid on the ice between Longueuil and Montreal.

Maisonneuve, pop. 350; Mount Royal Vale; Mount Royal Avenue;

Notre Dame de Grâce, 2 miles from Montreal, pop. 400; Outremont, 2 miles from Montreal, pop. 100;

St. Louis of Mile End, 2 miles from the city, pop. 2,000;

Town of St. Cunegonde adjoins city limits of Montreal, pop. 2,000;

St. Henry, 2½ miles from Bonaventure Depot, pop. 9,000;

Verdun, is on the road from Montreal to Lachine.

Village of St. Gabriel, west end of Montreal, pop. 5,000.

How to visit the principal places of interest in the shortest time for the least money.

In whatever quarter of the city you are lodging, the first place to visit is the Notre Dame Church.

From the Windsor, if you do not wish to hire a cab walk down Windsor Street to the corner of St. Antoine Street. From there take the street cars going east, and tell the conductor to let you off at the Post Office, and then a few paces from you is the Notre Dame Church and several other places of interest. A few blocks east from there is the New City Hall, the Court House, Nelson's Monument, St. Ga-

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PORTUGAL
UNITED

briel Street old Presbyterian Church, and not far away is the Bonsecours Market and Bonsecours Church. While there you may visit the Harbor and the New Custom House, about a half mile farther west. Then walk up McGill to Victoria Square, from whence you may get the street cars to take you to the principal places of interest up town. First visit the Notre Dame de Lourdes, near the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets. From thence retrace your steps westwards, till you come to Bleury Street, and there is the old Jesuits' Church and college. Then turn up to St. Catherine Street west, till you come to the Art Gallery, corner of Phillips Square. Then visit the English Cathedral and the Museum of the Natural History Society. Then take the street cars till you come west as far as Guy Street and visit the Grey Nunnery at noon. After dinner, hire a cab to take you to the McGill College, and close by are the two city reservoirs; and if you don't wish to hire a cab to take you to the top of the mountain, you can go up by the Elevator for 5 cents. Then after you have taken a good view of the surrounding country from the top of the mountain, and visited the two cemeteries, you can come back to the city by the busses for 15 cents, and you have a day well spent, and not over a dollar of necessary expense, besides your hotel bill.

Street letters boxes in Montreal are visited 4 times daily, viz. 9.15 a. m. 12.30 p. m. 5.30 p. m. and 7.45 p. m.

CONSULATES.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.....	24 Hospital St.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.....	4 Hospital St.
BELGIAN.....	156 St. James St.
BRAZIL	177 St. Paul St.
CHILI & PERU	24 Hospital.
DANISH	32 St. Sulpice.
FRENCH.....	66 St. James.
GERMAN EMPIRE	61 St. Sulpice
ITALIAN	86 Custom House Square.
NETHERLANDS	89 St. Francois-Xavier St.
SWEDEN & NORWAY.....	32 St. Sulpice.
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.....	24 Hospital.
SPANISH	237 St Antoine.
SWITZERLAND.....	404 St. Paul St.
PORTUGAL	299 Commissionners St.
UNITED-STATES.....	246 St. James.

Marriage Licences, 110, 118, 186 St. James St.

BANKS.

Bank of Montreal, 109 St. James.
 Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and St. John.
 Banque d'Hochelega, cor. Notre-Dame and St. François-Xavier Sts.
 Banque du Peuple, 95 St. James St.
 Banque Jacques-Cartier, 7 Place d'Armes.
 Banque Nationale, cor. St. James and Place d'Armes.
 Banque Ville-Marie, 22 St. James.
 Merchant's Bank of Canada, cor. St. James and St. Peter St.
 Ontario Bank, 8 Place d'Armes.
 Quebec Bank, 348 Notre-Dame.
 Bank of British North America, 140 St. James.
 Molson's Bank, 200 St. James.
 Union Bank of Lower Canada, 383 Notre-Dame.

CHURCHES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC:

Cathedral, Dominion Sq.
 Notre-Dame Church, Notre-Dame St.
 Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, St. Paul St.
 Notre-Dame de Lourdes, cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis.
 Jesuits, 144 Bleury.
 Grey Nunnery Church, cor. Guy and Dorchester.
 Hospice St. Joseph, 473 Mignonne St.
 Hotel-Dieu Church, Pine Avenue.
 Notre-Dame de Grace, Village of Notre-Dame de Grâce.
 Notre-Dame des Anges, 537 Lagauchetière St.
 Notre-Dame des Neiges, Côte-des-Neiges.
 Notre-Dame de Pitié.
 St. Ann's, 28 Basin St.
 St. Bridget, cor. Dorchester and Champlain.
 St. James, 127 St. Denis.
 St. Joseph, 306 Richmond.
 St. Mary, cor. Craig and Panet.
 St. Patrick, cor. St. Alexander and Lagauchetière St.

St. Peter's, cor. Visitation and Dorchester.
St. Vincent de Paul, 138 St. Catherine St.

PRESBYTERIAN:

St. Andrews, cor. Beaver Hall and Lagauchetière.
Chalmers, St. Lawrence St., above Sherbrooke.
Eglise du Sauveur, French Presbyterian, 90 Canning St.
Erskine, cor. St. Catherine and Peel.
Crescent, cor. Dorchester and Crescent.
Knox, cor. Dorchester and Mansfield.
St. Gabriel, 1246 St. Catherine.
St. Joseph, Notre-Dame West.
St. Marks, cor. William and Dalhousie.
St. Mathews, Point St. Charles.
St. Paul's, cor. Dorchester and St. Monique.
Stanley St., (free seat) 102 Stanley St., adjoining Wind. Hotel.
St. Johns, French Presbyterian, cor. St. Catherine and Justin.
American Presbyterian, cor. Dorchester and Drummond.
" " Inspector St.

METHODIST:

Centre, 187 St. James.
East End, cor. Lagauchetière and Plessis.
Second, cor. Ottawa and Ann Sts.
Dominion Sq., cor. Dorchester and Windsor St.
Douglas, 1805 St. Catherine.
First French Methodist, cor. Craig and St. Elizabeth.
West End, cor. Notre-Dame and Seigneurs.
Methodist, cor. St. Charles Borromée and Sherbrooke.
Methodist, 59 Wellington St.
Dorchester, cor. Dorchester and St. Charles Borromée St.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Cathedral, cor. University and St. Catherine.
Grace Church, 458 Wellington St.
Eglise du Rédempteur, French Episcopal.
St. Georges, cor. Osborne and Windsor.
St. James the Apostle, 1583 St. Catherine.
St. John the Evangelist, cor. Ontario and St. Urbain.
St. Jude, cor. Coursol and Vinet St.

St. Luke, cor. Champlain and Dorchester.
 St. Martins, 472 St. Urbain St.
 St. Mathias, cor. Côte St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Ave.
 St. Stephens, cor. College and Inspector.
 St. Thomas, cor. Voltigeurs and Notre-Dame St.
 Trinity Church, St. Denis St., opposite Viger Square.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL :

St. Bartholomews, cor. Beaver-Hall Hill and Lagauchetière St.

CONGREGATIONAL :

Calvary Church, 302 Guy St.
 Emmanuel, 1463 St. Catherine St.

BAPTIST :

First Baptist, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors St.
 Olivet, cor. Mountain and Osborne St.
 French Baptist, Mance St., above St. Catherine St.
 German Protestant, 129 St. Dominique.
 New Jerusalem, cor. Dorchester and Hanover.
 Advent Christian Church, 1310 St. Catherine St.
 Jewish Synagogues, 1st., McGill College Ave.
 " " 2nd., 287 Chenneville St.
 " " 3rd., St. Constant, near Vitré.

GUIDE TO PRINCIPAL STREETS.

The numbers on the streets run from east to west and from the river towards the Mountain.

The principal streets of the city running almost parallel with the river St. Lawrence are:— Wellington, William, Commissioners, St. Paul, Notre-Dame about 5 miles in length from Hochelaga to St. Henry. The east end of it was formerly called St. Mary and the west end St. Joseph St., these three streets are now under the name of one street. St. James St. The west end of this street was formerly called St. Bonaventure St. Osborne is a continuation of Lagauchetière. Craig and St. Antoine St. are continuations one of the other. Lagauchetière St. St. Catherine St., Dorchester, Mignonne, Ontario and Sherbrooke St. A large portion of the dwellings

of the upper classes of Montreal are on this last street. Latour, Jurors and Vitre, form one street.

The principal streets running from the river towards the Mountain are:— St. Denis, St. Lawrence Main, St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Bonsecours is a continuation of St. Denis St. towards Bonsecours Market. St. Elizabeth St. and Laval Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Cadieux St. is a continuation of St. Constant St. St. Dominique St. St. Urbain is a continuation of St. Sulpice St. Mance St. is a continuation of St. George St. McGill St., University St. Metcalf is a continuation of Cathedral St. Peel St. is a continuation of Guy St. Mountain St.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Amherst, there are two small streets of this name, one between Chaboillez Sq. and Mountain St., and the other from Canning to the city limits west

Amherst, from 1309 Notre-Dame.

Anderson between Jurors and 546 Dorchester.

Ann between Common and William.

Aqueduct, from the Canal to 946 Dorchester.

Argyle, formerly called Scotland from 365 Aqueduc to Guy.

Aylmer, from 1277 St. Catherine to Sherbrooke St.

Barre, from 17 Mondelet west to Guy.

Basin, from 31 McCord west to Seigneurs St.

Beaudry, from 201 Craig north to Sherbrooke.

Beaver-Hall hill, from Victoria Sq. north to Phillip's Sq.

Berri, there are two small streets of this name, the first extends from Viger Gardens to St. Catherine and the second from Cherrier St. north to city limits.

Bonsecours Market, from 96 to 186 St. Paul.

Cadieux, from 483 Sherbrooke.

Canning, from 338 St. Antoine to William St.

Champlain, from 1353 Notre-Dame to Dorchester.

Cathcart, from Philips Sq. Mansfield.

Cathedral, formerly cemetery from St. Peter's Cathedral, Dominion Sq. to Notre-Dame St.

Centre, from 459 Wellington.

Chaboillez St., from 220 College to 532 St. James.

Chaboillez Sq., Notre-Dame St., near Grand Trunk Depot.

Champ-de-Mars, from 39 Lacroix, 19 Gosford.

Champlain, from 40 Lagauchetière north.
Chatham, from 545 William to 352 St. Antoine.
Chenneville, from 613 Craig, to 525 Dorchester.
City-Councillors, from 1246 St. Catherine to 736 Sherbrooke.
College, from 124 McGill to Chaboillez.
Commissioners, from the river at the foot of Barrack St. to 111 McGill.
Common, from Custom House Sq. to Canal Basin.
Condé, from 479 Wellington to Canal.
Congregation, from the Nuns Farm to Grand Trunk Railway Track, Point St. Charles.
Conway, from the River west to St. Etienne St.
Coursol, from 198 Canning to city limits.
Dalhousie, from 98 Common north to 128 William.
Delisle, from 96 Canning to city limits.
DeLorimier Av., formerly Colborne Av., from 893 Notre-Dame.
Desery, from the river to city limits, Hochelaga.
Drolet, from 19 Roy north.
Drummond, from 80 Osborne north to the Mountain.
Dubord, from Campeau west to 37 Sanguinet.
Dufresne, 75 Notre-Dame to city boundary.
Duke, from 81 Common to 121 College.
Durocher, from 733 Sherbrooke north.
Forfor, from the River west to 67 St. Etienne.
Fort, from 1157 Dorchester to
Fortification Lane, from 67 St. Gabriel west to Victoria Sq.
Foundling St., 93 McGill.
Frontenac, 609 Notre Dame.
Fulford, from 2727 Notre-Dame.
German, from 443 Craig north.
Grand Trunk, from 10 Condé St. south of the Canal west.
Guy, from the Canal off 433 William north to 1128 Sherbrooke.
Hermine, from 701 Craig to 608 Lagauchetière.
Hospital, from 64 St. François Xavier to 20 St. Alexis.
Iberville, from 621 Notre-Dame.
Inspector, from 140 William to 66 St. Antoine.
Jacques Cartier, from 18 Water to 238 Sherbrooke.
Kennedy, formerly Colborne from the Canal to 2067 Notre-Dame.
Lafontaine, from 277 Visitation.
Logan, formerly Smallwood, from the Gas House Harbour St. to 227 Visitation.
Lusignan, from 207 Barre Lane to 264 St. Antoine.

McKay, from 998 Dorchester to 1094 Sherbrooke, (Point St. Charles.)

Magdalen, from the River to the Grand Trunk Railway Crossing.

Maisonneuve, formerly Sydenham from 68 Lagauchetière.

Mance, from 233 St. George to the Hôtel Dieu.

Mansfield, 746 Lagauchetière to 862 Sherbrooke.

Manufacturers, from 144 Des Seigneurs.

Maple, from 265 Sherbrooke.

McCord, from 261 Wellington to 2212 Notre Dame.

McGill, from 35 Common to Victoria Sq.

Metcalf, from 781 Dorchester to 887 Sherbrooke.

Montcalm, from 135 Water to Sherbrooke.

Moreau, from 309 Notre Dame.

Murray, from the Canal off 261 Wellington to (2840).

Nazareth, from 89 Common to 114 William.

Osborne, from 118 Cathedral to 182 Mountain.

Panet, from 69 Water to Sherbrooke.

Papineau Road, from Papineau Sq. north to city limits.

Peel, from Dominion Sq. north to the Mountain.

Platt, from 851 Ontario north to St. Lawrence Ward.

Prince, from the Canal to 68 William.

Quesnel, from 114 Fulford to city limits.

Railway Track, from St. Bonaventure Depot to city limits.

Richardson, from 37 Condé west to Island.

Richmond, from 557 Wellington to Richmond Sq.

Sanguinet, from 401 Craig to 410 Sherbrooke.

Seigneurs, from Grand Trunk Railway to 1154 Dorchester.

Shannon, from 207 Wellington to 172 William St.

Shearer, from Grand Trunk Railway track to St. Patrick.

Shuter, from 751 Sherbrooke to 14 Prince Arthur.

St. Alexander, from 713 Craig to 47 Mayor.

St. André, from 249 Dorchester to 265 Sherbrooke.

St. Anns' Market, from St. Peter west to 93 McGill.

St. Antoine Market, from Mountain St to Aqueduct.

St. Charles Borromée St., from 521 Craig to 557 Sherbrooke.

St. Christophe, from 257 Dorchester to Sherbrooke.

St. Colomban, 571 Wellington to the Canal.

St. Dominique, from 489 Craig north.

St. Elizabeth, from 429 Craig.

St. Etienne, from the River to the Canal.

St. Famille, from 629 Sherbrooke to Hôtel-Dieu.

St. Félix, from 280 Notre-Dame to 186 St. Antoine.

St. François Xavier, from 359 Commissioners to 601 Craig.

St. Gabriel, from 229 Commissioners to 486 Craig.
St. George, from 128 Fortification Lane.
St. Hubert, from 331 Sherbrooke to 13 St. Louis.
St. Hypolite, from 500 Sherbrooke.
St. John, from 35 St. Sacrament to 168 St. James.
St. Louis, from 45 Lacroix to 27 Gosford.
St. Martin, from Canal near 498 to William to 324 St. Antoine.
St. Maurice, from 170 McGill to Chaboillez Sq.
St. Patrick, from Wellington south of the Canal to St. Antoine.
St. Sacrament, from 52 St. Francois Xavier to 115 St. Peter.
St. Urbain, from 551 Craig to 583 Sherbrooke.
St. Vincent, from 254 St. Paul to 1570 Notre Dame.
Stanley, from 59 Osborne to Sherbrooke.
Union Av., from 667 Dorchester to 756 Sherbrooke.
University, from 677 Dorchester to 756 Sherbrooke.
Versailles, from 160 Barre to 242 St. Antoine.
Victoria, from 1331 St. Catherine to 818 Sherbrooke.
Victoria Sq., between McGill St. and Beaver Hall Sq.
Viger Sq., between 313 and 369 Craig.
Visitation, from 1186 Notre Dame.
Vitré, from 12 St. Denis to 62 St. George.
Wellington, from 52 McGill to city limits.
William, from 92 McGill to Canning.
Wolfe, from 1280 Notre Dame to 202 Sherbrooke.
Workman, from 36 Canning to
Young, from 239 Wellington to 214 William.

For small streets not in the above lists see Lovell's Montreal Directory.

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